THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mr. St. John's Bill to Introduce a System of Canal Towage by Locomotives.

A MONSTER PETITION.

Important Bills Under Consideration in Both Houses.

EXCISE DISCUSSION.

The proceedings in both houses to-day, especially in the Assembly, were more animated and interesting

In the Assembly two significant resolutions, one asking the Comptroller to furnish information in regard to the propriety of continuing State con-trol over the Onondaga Salt Reservation and respecting toils on foreign salt, the other asking the Auditor of the Canal Department to give his views to the Legislature as to the propriety of reweighmasters and collectors; also assistant and resideut engineers now employed on the canals, were in-troduced by Mr. Brooks and adopted. The resolutions are respectively in substance as follows:—

Requiring the Comptroller to report what advantage secrues to the State, either as to present or probable us ness, or as to any question of State policy or sconomy, in contituing State control over the Onon-daga salt reservation, or in the right to use the waters pumping from the Oswego and Erie canals, and what amount of income is imposed upon foreign eign salt is not injurious to the trade of the city of New York with the West, and causing shipments via New Orleans instead of by canal. 2 Adopted.

Also requesting the Auditor to report to the louse whether there may not be considerable reduction in the number of weighmasters and collectors, with their assistants, hitherto in the ser-State Engineer, whether the services of the engineers, resident and division, and of the surveyors may not be dispensed with, with no detriment to the proper care and efficiency of the capals.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cormack alludes at length to Dr. Hayes' resolution to abolish tolls on the cannis and make them free, and proposes that the cannis and make them free, and proposes that the Legislature shall sak the Comptroller to give it thor-ough information in regard to the taxes imposed or liable to be imposed upon every county of the State for the support of the canals. Mr. Cormack, who halls from Delaware county, represents the interests of a large number of the inhabitants of the State who suppose they have no interest in helping to maintain the State canals by contributions out of their private pockets.

the State canals by contributions out of their private pockets.

LOOKING AFTER THE RAPID TRANSIT COMPANIES.

Mr. Thain called from the table his resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Cities, to inquire into the reasons why the rapid transit railroad companies in New York city do not appear to intend to proceed with the construction of the lines now building further north than Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Thain said that the people in Yorkville, Harlem and the Westchester district, and in the Seventeenth and fincteenth Assembly districts, are deeply concerned in the extension of rapid transit further north than Fifty-ninth street, as many thousands of men doing susness in the lower wards of the city are. His slarm at the probable omission of the rapid transit companies to push their tracks up north was increased by an article which he quoted from the New York Evening Telegram, which shared in his apprehensions. He made a fervid plea for the extension of the routes up into his district, and finally, since it had been suggested that the Committee on Cities was not the proper one to deal with this matter, he moved that it be referred to the Railroad Committee. His motion was Micopted.

When the time came to present petitions in the Assembly this morning, two men, each seven feet high, with beards reaching to their knees, perspiring and groaning heavily, advanced up the main asie, to the consternation of the page boys and the astonishment of the members, each bearing one end of a huge pile of petitions, wrapped around with red tape and locked together with a chain cable, the pile measuring 12 feet, 6 is inches in length, I foot in breath and 3 feet in thickness and weighing exactly -,754 pounds. Assisted by several of the clerks and by our or five stalwart gentlemen from the floor (including Mr. Baird, Mr. Frank, Mr. Purdy) they were enabled to deposit their load on the desk of the Speaker, who, in due order and by a gigantic effort, toppled one end of it over on to the shoulder of Clerk Johnson, announcing it as a memorial of fifty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-odd citizens of new York against the bill introduced by Mr. Grady to repeat the act creating and chartering the College of the City of New York. The Clerk, overcome by his burden and glancing reproachfully at the Speaker, fell backward, nearly causing a breach in the iront of the rostrum.

Mr. Grady fainted and was carried out of the Cham-

Nr. Grady fainted and was carried out of the Chamber, while most of the Assembly rose, shouting in despite of the Speaker's resounding gavei:—"Fne College of New York must and snall be preserved!" A zereful comparison of the dimensions or this pention with the pyramid of petitions for and against the repeal of the present Excise law shows that learning excited more interest than liquor. And that is saying a great deal.

a great deal.

CURTALLING MAYOR ELY'S PATRONAGE.

Among the reports from committees of the Assembly this morning was one in favor of the bill giving the appointment of marshals of course in New York city to the civil justices and the Corporation Counsel instead of to the Mayor, as now. Mr. Holanan moved to lay the report on the table and endeavored to give his explanation of his reasons for using so; but as they concerned the deliberations of the Committee on Cities he was peremptorily ruled out of order by the Speaker. His motion was lost by 47 mays against 42 years, and the favorable report of the committee was adopted.

A motion by Dr. Hayes to recommit the resolution
A motion by Dr. Hayes to recommit the resolution
restricting the salary of the Commissioner of
Jufors and the pay of his clerks and assistants to
the Committee on Cities, was protested against by Mr.
Grady but salopted by the House Dr. Hayes explained that the return of the bill to the committee
was intended to enable a "slight, amendment" to be
made.

was intended to enable a "slight, amendment" to be made.

Invastigating committees not hastily to gratify the gentlemen who ask for investigation.

Mr. Browning's resolution, which desired the Rail-road Committee of the Assembly to investigate and report to the House within twenty days the facts in report to the House within twenty days the facts in report to the House within twenty days the facts in record to the coal combination, is in a state of suspense in that committee. Yesterday, to be sure, the committee, in executive session, informally considered the matter, Mr. Browning having presented to it his data and sustements. No line of probodure was, nowever, agreed upon by the committee, and the matter was put over or consideration on Tuesday next. By a singular fatality the time during which the committee was requested to report expirors heavi fuesday, when it will have possibly advanced just so far as to say whether or not in its matter at all. It is questionable if the Assembly will, at Mr. Browning's solicitation, grant the committee further time.

further time.

Mr. Fitzgerald, too, who rose to ask the Speaker whether his resolution in regard to tolls on the Hudson River Bridge at Albany has been attended to, was informed by the Chart that the House has received no information on that subject.

information on that subject.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The bills—that is to say, the important ones—before several of the first committees of the Senate and Assembly, or recently considered by them, are the following:

lowing:—
All the New York city bills, including the Hayes charter, Comptroller Kelly's Finance bill and the Fish charter, resurrected from the vault to which Governor Robinson consigned it last spring. The consideration of these three bills in the committee has been postponed until a week from to-morrow, Thursday, the 14th inst.

Before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly there are three important bills in addition to one or two bills which have been reported from the committee already:—

committee already:—

1. A bill repealing the present act, which requires specie payments on all contracts or obligations, payable in this State, in dollars, and made after January

Able in this state, is downs, incorporated villages
1, 1879.
2. For the relief of the towns, incorporated villages
and cities, ugainst which bonds are now outstanding
that were issued to aid in the construction of ralicods.
3. An act to provide for the appointment of special
game constables, in order to protect and increase
game throughout the State.
The Railroad Committee of the Assembly is consid-

1. The bill in regard to the Queens County Railroad

1. the bill in regard to the Queens County Railroad Company.

2. The bill to compet the introduction of stoves into street cars in New York and Brooklyn, and give a seat to every passenger who pays his fare.

3. Two bills in relation to Bullato—one to amend the general railroad law so that tracks can be laid across Main street, in that city; another to reduce the fares on Bullato street railroads.

The Committee on Banks had before it only one bill of general interest—a bill introduced by Mr. Chappell, of Monroe, which proposes to remove the restriction of live per cent interest now paid by savings banks and but the payment back to six per cent. In the Committee on Public Education the following bills are pending:—

1. Mr. McDonough's bill changing the prescribed ages of scholars allowed to attend public achools in New York city from the present limit of four to twenty-one years to the limit of five to twenty-one years and the five the twenty-one years to the limit of five to twenty-one years to the limit

late the appointments of Commissioners of Jurors in all counties of the State. It provides for the termination of the leases of office of existing Commissioners of Jurors, who are to hold their offices for terms of six years, shall be appointed by the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court and another justice in each county, to be selected by them. The pay of Commissioners is not to exceed \$4,000 a year for each, and that of the cierks and assistants in each edited in that of the cierks and assistants in each edited is to aggregate not more than \$3,000, both of which sums are to be paid out of the county treasuries. The Commissioners of Jurors will, under this bill, if & occomes a law, receive no fees, all moneys received in the form of fees and fines having to go, in the city of New York, to the Comptroller, and, in other counties, to the County Treasurer each month.

all moneys received in the form of fees and fines h.v. ing to go, in the city of New York, to the Comproller, and, in other counties, to the County Treasurer each month.

RQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

It becomes more evident that there is to be a severe conflict when the question comes up of the regulation of the assessment of property in the State and its taxation. The old opposition between New York and Kings counties add the rest of the State in connection with this matter will be renewed. Hr. Holanan's measure in behalf of the two gleat cities has been before the Assembly a fertnight, and to-day another resolution was offered proposing to instruct a committee of the Assembly to inquire into the reasons why New York city and Brooklyn have cheated the rest of the Stategott of so members representing interior Assembly districts was held and an approach to an agreement to a plan favoring the interests of their constituents was made. A bill was proposed having for its object the assessment and taxation of all property in the State.

It provides for the election of town assessors as under the present law, and for assessing all real estate at its true cash value. For the assessment of persons property it is proposed to issue proper blanks to every inhabitant, who shall enter therein the money value of all the personal property in this possession or under his control as agent, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator, except mortgages upon real estate in this State and stocks or shares in moneyed corporations or associations in this State other than banks and banking associations, together with a statement of his aggregate indebtedness, for which he recaived valuable consideration, and which is payable at certain dates or on demand of the owner, and that he has not transferred or invested any portion of his personal property, within three meaning, to avoid to the benefits of perjury, and the assessors shall increase his assessment louriold upon the amount of indebtedness from the gross amount of indebtedness from

same proportion to the whole is a as the mortgage or indebtedness bears to the assessed value of and real cestate.

COMPENSATING EXPERTS.

A heated debate took place in the Senate this morning on the subject of Mr. Pomeroy's till to provide for the compensation for expert witnesses in criminal cases. The bill enacts that on the trial of any cause in the courte of record of this State, in which the people of this State are a party, it shall be the duty of the presiding justice or judge on such trial to determine, by an order to be made for that purpose, the compensation to be paid to any physicians, surgeon or chemist who shall have attended upon the trial as a witness in behalf of the people to testify as an expert. To this, the first section, was added on motion of Senator Raines, the following:—'But this act shall apply only in cases where preceding or during the trial the consent in writing of such Justice or Judge to subpose said physician, surgeon or chemists shall be procured by the District Attorney of the county, and, on suggestion of Senator Hogan, the following—introduced by Senator Hughes in writing—was also adopted as part of the first section:—"And the Court may order or allow such experts to be supposed for the defendant at the expense of the county in cases where they are satisfied such defendant cannot otherwise procure the same." Upon the question of adopting this as part of the first section:—"And the Court may order or allow such experts to be supposed for the defendant at the expense of the county in cases where they are satisfied such defendant cannot otherwise procure the same." Upon the question of adopting this as part of the bill to the expenditure being made on the bill no ence could tell how many thousands of dollars would be annually expended. In answer it was canned that it would be unfair to allow the powerful and weathy government to put a delendant at a disadvantage by using machinery which was beyond the reach of individuals. The bill, as amended, was formally reported and order

Mr. Pierce has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to
attempt to extort money by threat or blackmail.

Montuary lraislation.

Mr. Ecclesine has introduced a bill to facilitate the
removing of human remains in others.

Senator St. John to-day introduced a bill intended
to secure the introduction of a new towage system on
the State cannis, and to simplify the collection of revenue from the cannis. It is as follows:—

AN ACT to secure to the public the free use of the canals.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senter and Assembly, do enset as follows:

SECTION 1—All acts or part of acts for the levying of tolls upon the cannis of this State are increby repeated.

SEC 2.—In lieu of tolis, all boats, fonts or rafts, hereafter navigating the cannis of this Nate are built pay twenty-five cents per mile for towage for a greater or less distance.

SEC 3.—To economize in the expense of can divavigation and the softential of its revenue, the Banfalo Sections.

atter navigating the causis of this Nata shall pay sventy, we cents per mile for towage for a greater or less distance.

NRC 3 —To economize in the expense of can it navigation and in the collection of its revenues, the Baffalo, Syracuse and Albany Railway Company, its successors or assigns, are bareby anthorized and empowered to introduce upon the canals of this Nata, and in its behalf, a system of towage by iocomotives upon tracks to be laid upon each bank of the canals, so as to cause the least inconvenience to the present system of towing by animal power. In connecting the tracks across the canals where desirable, it shall be one in such manner as shall be approved by the State fragineer or the Superintenacent of Puolic Works.

NRC 4.—The Buffalo, Syracuse and Abbany inlitoad Celpany, its successors or assigns, shall tow for hire, by the locomotives or by animal power, all the boats, floats is raits that may be offered, londed or empty, at twen five cents per mile for any greater or less) distan, except where other means of towage may used by other parties. In that case toils shall paid not exceeding one mill not ton per mile air fraichts, and on lumber, aswed, one and a half mills paid not exceeding one mill, our ton per mile air fraichts, and on lumber, aswed, one and a half mills paid not exceeding to mile, and on fumber in rain one cent per 1,000 feet per mile, and on fumber in rain one cent per 1,000 feet per mile, and on fumber in rain one cent per 1,000 feet per mile, and on substitute and on the transparence of the sum specified and stipulation for the man of the sum specified and stipulation for the sum to the company or by any state celector to be designated by the Canal Board, to be paid oven the St five on account of the sums specified and stipulation for the sum to be collected by them in full company or by any state celector to the designated by the Canal Board, to be paid oven the St five on the control of the canals, and towage and of collecting said toils.

Sec. 6.—In order to prevent any d

SNC. 9.—The Legislature may at any time alter or modification provisions of this act.

SNC. 10.—The Legislature may at any time alter or modification provisions of this act.

SNC. 10.—This act, except for purposes of construction, shall stamp duty and increasing the tobacco tax. The not take effect until the road shall have been oppused toy be believed to the state of the deficit must be met by a loan. Suppose of the same shall be given by the State Englisher or Superintendent of Paulic Works.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES. 9.—The Legislature may at any time alter or modify

COAL OPERATORS' MEETING.

Ватильным, Ра., Рев. 6, 1878. here this afternoon. Ario Pardee presided and Judge Hamburger acted as secretary. After a harmonious session of two hours it was agreed that the allotment of coal to each operator should be based on the two best months' shipments during the past two years. The amount shipped will depend on the wants of the market. It was also agreed that every operator should ship his allotment each month or lose his ton nage, except in cases of strikes or other trouble. A committee of one from each region was appointed.

CHARGES AGAINST A POSTMASTER

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Feb. 6, 1878. The charges against Postmaster Brayton, of this the charges against Postmaster Brayton, of this city, which were presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Landers, this alternoon, are known here to be generally false and maticious. Two of the affidavits are made by discharged Post Office officials and the other by a disappointed obscure politician. Nine-tentus of our business men would probably indores Mr. Brayton as one of the most efficient postmasters Providence has ever had.

AN OFFICER SHOT BY A MURDERER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1878. About one o'clock this morning Officer Restemen meyer, while on duty near the Mississippi and Ten-A. Mr. McDonough's bill changing the prescribed ages of scholars allowed to attend public schools in New York city from the present limit of lore to twenty-one years to the limit of five to twenty-one years, thus making the limit correspond to the law in regard to the rost of the State.

2. The constitutional amendment in relation to schools of two years ago.

COMMISSIONERS OF JUNORS.

ORDINISSIONERS OF JUNORS.

ORDINISSIO

PRISON HORRORS

New Jersey State Prison Investigating Committee at Work.

SHOCKING INHUMANITIES EXPOSED.

Convicts Tortured and Burned Into Submission.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TREETON, N. J., Feb. 6, 1878.

The State Prison Investigating Committee met in
the Senate Chamber at eight o'clock to-night. Patrick H. Laverty, Sheriff of Hudson county, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he knew nothing of any cruelty having been practised on the criminals. He referred to Freelander, a convict cruelty practised on him, except what I practised on him myself; this man was arrested in first arrested he weighed 200 pounts; while in jail he would not do any work; he became conveniently him into court for sentence, when it was found he was a fraud; I visited him in the jall two or three days before he was taken to the State Prison; found him lying on a mattress in a corridor of the jail; told him to got up, but he would not; I stuck a pin into the calf of his leg, when he arose; he pretended to have a fit; I proposed to give him a cold bath, when some of my men interfered; but for that I would have drowned him or made him walk; I took him to Trenton, when two or three men proposed to pull him out of the sidewalk, when he crawled out on his

him or inside him walk; I took him to Trenton, when two or three men proposed to pull him out on the sidewalk, when he crawled out on his knees; he was taken to the prison and put to work; he is the man upon whom the newspapers stated alcohol had been poured; that was a mild treatment, and I would not have been so mild with him, situagh I am a humane man; there are but few saints in the State Prison; this man had threatened to kill me; his age is about forty-live or forty-six; he is a German Jow and was convicted of false pretences; he was sentenced to one year and a half.

THE CERPLAIN ON THE STAND.

Alexander H. Warner testified that he was chaplain of the prison nine years and five months; left on the 31st of last August; was chaplain for seventeen months while General Mott was keeper; "I know very ittle" he said, "about the punishments, because I was airald to speak; I saw a man asspended by his hands from the ceiling of a ceil one time; I could not tell whether his leet touched the floor or not; I merely cast my cyc in; I have seen convicts in the ceils at other times by the walls, but not suspended; I had to keep my eyes straight before me or I would get in trouble; that is the reason I did not stop and look; there was no such punishment practised in Mr. Hennion's time; the duageon punishment has always been un use; it did not do for me to interfere; I have heard squealing; used to sleep in the prison at hight; I frequently heard the convicts use prolane language; a prisoner behaving himself at his work and in his cell is allowed tour days off every month, while for self-control, &c., he is allowed nother day which is allowed to days off every month, while for self-control, &c., he is allowed hor fore and the first prison throe was no law defining my duties until General Mott made a law for me; some of the prisoners whose constitutions were broken down could not keep up with their work and they were then punished; I saw as Car of a man's talga which was said to be deranged; I saw only one man pulled up by

been reported for not naving properly put needs on shoes; I relosed to report a convict a second time and was then discharged; I had to report a little or I would not have been there as long as I was; was rep-remanded one time for calling a convict "mister;" the foreman sail to me, "It never does to let a prisoner know or think that he The German Parliament was opened yesterday by Herr Camphausen, Vice President of the Council of

Ministers.

The speech from the throne was read by Herr Camphausen. In the passage relating to foreign affairs the Emperor expresses the hope that a speedy peace will enable the principles of the Constantinople conference to be applied and durably established. The comparatively slight participation of Germany in Eastern affairs allows the Empire to display disinterested co-operation in the arrangements that may be made by the Powers concerning future guarantees against a recurrence of trouble in the East and for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian populations. Meantime the Emperor's policy attained the object, masmuch as it had essentially contributed to the preservation of peace between the European Powers, and the relations of Germany with all Powers remained not only peaceful but altogether friendly.

INCREASED TAXATION. The imperial speech also stated that the budget, which will be presented immediately, shows that the Empire's financial requirements increase faster than the revenues. It is unadvisable to cover the deficit by increasing the contributions of the individual States, but preferable to strengthen the imperial revenues. Bills will be submitted levying an imperial

With a view to filling a hiatus in the constitution a bill which is now under discussion in the Federal Council will shortly be introduced providing for the appointment of substitutes to fulfil all or part of the nctions of the Imperial Chancellor.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Champer Commerce on Monday the president submitted the the Gove critical examination of the causes of the ships in Huntergot rade hander counties, which

JUDGE JOHNSON'S OBSEQUIES.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1878. The funeral of the late Judge Alexander S. Johnson f the United States Circuit Court, was very largely

attended to-day by the leading judges of the United States and other courts and prominent representatives of the Bar of the State. Bishop Doane, of the diocese of Albany, and Rev. Dr. Van Dusen, of Grace Church, with other clergy, officiated. All the flags of the city were at haif mast. Chief Justice Church, Judges Earl, Andrews, Foiger and Rapadio, of the Court of Appeals; Judges Wallace, Gray, Mason. Pratt and Foster were the pallbearers. The remains were deposited in the Chapel of Roses of Forest Hill Cemetery, where the committal services took place. Judge Mason presided at the general meeting of the Bar, which made suitable expression of the respects of the Bench, Bar and cutzons generally over the loss of the distinguished jarist. Addresses were made by Judges Mason, Wallace, Gray, Morwin and Williams, John F. Seymour, C. D. Adams, Ward Hunt, Jr., and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Letters of regret, condoience and sympathy were read from Secretary Everts, Senators Conking and Kernan, Justice Hunt, Governor Seymour and leading jurists and members of the logal profession. attended to-day by the leading judges of the United

HENRY STANLEY IN LONDON.

HIS FRIENDS AND ASSAILANTS AROUSED. [From the Regular Correspondent of the New York Tribune.]

Loxpon, Jan. 24, 1878. Mr. Stanley arrived in London on Tuesday. All along his road—at the Cape, at Cairo, at Rome, at Paris—he has been received with honors. But his approach to London has roused the old jealoustes and enmittes of a certain section of the Royal Geographical ciety, and they have renewed the attacks on him which they began while he was still in Africa. He has escaped the tender mercies of the Congo savages only to endure a furious onslaught from their English friends. While Italy was hanging medals around his neck and France putting a palm branch—one of her rarest honors—into his hands, England was calculat-ing how many "niggers" he had needlessly shot, and the President of her Geographical Society was writing to the papers to contradict the report—creditable, if not credible—that the Aibert Hail had been taken for humanitarian party was rearing its head once more. If I use that word in connection with the set of men who are assailing Mr. Stanley it is not because

I think they are entitled to so honorable a name, but simply because they themselves have selzed on it. It is neither apt nor descriptive, but since they claim the title they shall have it, and if it turn out, as I believe it will, that they usurp and abuse it their condomnation will be only the more signal. It Mr. Stanley's accusers are among the defenders and culogists of the Turks. They were, at any rate, writing in considerable numbers to the authorities of the Geographical Society to protest against any rec triumphs. Some of them announced with solemnity would resign. Sir Rutherford Alcock, its president is a man of peace, and for a while seemed dis disturbance. It was under the influence of this feeling that he wrote the note I have mentioned above. Other members began to make themselves heard. The British love of fair play asserted itself, as it did before when a concerted effort to break down Mr Stanley had to be abandoned in deference to the indignation of the public. A meeting of the Council took place, and it was resolved—though not till Monday of this week—that a public meeting should be held, under direction of the society, at which the beld, under direction of the society, at which the should be invited to give an account of his travels and discoveries, and that a dinner should be given in his honor at Willis' Rooms by the Council, at which the Fellows of the Society and their Friends might be present. The dates of these two coremonics remain to be fixed. St. James' Hall, the largest in London, except the Albert Hall, is to be taken for the meeting on the first evening on which it can be obtained, which will not be till after the 1st of February. It was settled, also, that if the 'bumanitarians' should attempt to disturb the meeting they should be told by the President that they were out of order; that the society was assembled for geographical discussion, and that it they desired to offer a protest against Mr. Stanley's proceedings in respect of the Africans, it would be open to them to convene a meeting of their own for that purpose. I believe I risk nothing in saying that this decision was taken in obedience to the wish of the great majority of the most distinguished members of the Geographical Society. The minority, which assails Mr. Stanley before having neart his defence, does not include many bersons of importance, does not include many bersons of importance, do not know that it includes any, but it has access to the columns of one or two newspapers of some consequence, and it is nowly its proportion to its weakness. In justice to Mr. Stanley, I bught to say that I am not repeating anything I have heard from him, or from anybody who represents him. I have neither seen him nor heard from him since he reached Europe. But I have conversed with some Feliows of the Geographical Society, who, though not Mr. Stanley's personal irlends—asome of them do not even know him to say the first him and th Stanley had to be abandoned in deference to the intook place, and it was resolved-though not till Mor

American when obloguy is to be fastened on him for aligned cruelites. An elaborate indictment appears against him this morning in the leading tory organ; none the less an indictment because it puts on the garb of an impartial su-pense of Jadgmont and contains an appeal to the Geographical society to arraign and try him. The writer, whoever he may be, Tknows his trade and his public well. If he letad found space for his attack in a liberal atturnal, he would have omitted the suggestion on wifeich he relies for reaching the lurking animosities produs tory readers. It is not on the English hierar hybrit he word American acts as a red flag; liberal her tiers show little disposition to keep alive the nevergitary hattreds and the dread of free institutions knowth come readiest to the lips of the old fastioned show, it is this latter who is expected to hear with makingval that "Mr. Stanley's American experiences lived tenations were not likely to render his regard for vess of nostile barbarians particularly sensitive vess of nostile barbarians particularly sensitive for rupulous." What "experiences and relations?" FOR sears to be the lindian pointy of the United States has exercised this baneful influence Mr. Stanley. The Indian pointy of the Gales of the United States has exercised this baneful influence Mr. Stanley. The Indian pointy of the part of it. To connect his hame with a justity policy without proof, without even venturing. A genium of the fact time heard that Mr. Stanley is responsible for it, or per been intrusted with the execution of it, or part of it. To connect his hame with a justity policy without proof, without even venturing. A genium of the fact and urgent print of the stooling of Afrifamiliesgroes is self-delinee. The authorship of this Sunday's sufficiently indicated by the option acked on States to hear and adjudge the cause and to tell the of significant of the stooling of the fact and urgent print of the sunday of the protein of the society, and morning with a view to organizing a demonstrati

AN EDITOR'S SUIT.

ometr

foll-Sult has been commenced by Augustus Maverick salary due, and \$1,000 damage done to his reputati salary due, and \$1,000 damage done to his reputation by the sudden stoppage of the paper, of which the defendant was the owner. The latter, who was proprietor of the late Brooklyn Argus, employed the plaintiff as managing editor, and that gentleman claims that he was estitled to one month's notice, which he failed to receive. He was paid at the rate of \$3,000 per annum for a time, and that amount was subsequently increased to \$3,500. Mr. Barnes denies that there was an understanding as to the termination of the contract, and a counter claim is set up for \$1,200 for advances made and for \$1,500 for injury done to the paper.

NOT A BAD INVESTMENT.

A sailor was induced, yesterday, while on the dock at the foot of Main street, Brooklyn, to invest \$1 in a prize package by a man named Doherty. The first chance he took Jack won a greenback. He then pur chased \$2 worth of packages, and finding that they contained no money he grabbed three prize parcels and ran away. Doherty gave chase and caught hold of the sailor, who struck him in the eye. A policeman interfered and took both men before Police Justice Walsh. The magistrate opened one of the packages, and finding a \$2 bill in it he gave it to the sailor, who was discharged. Donerty was fined \$3 for podding without a license.

THE FINANCIAL ROUT.

Heavy Defalcation in the Bank of North America.

UNDETECTED FOR YEARS.

The Confessed Misappropriations of a Teller.

OTHER BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Wall street was agitated by reports of another de falcation yesterday. At first by vacue rumors, then in more definite form was circulated the story of a heavy loss by some moneyed institution at the hands business it became known that the insti-tution which had sustained the loss was Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall street, and the amount was stated to be about \$100,000. The chief teller, Mr. Augustus M. Turney, was the defaulter. His peculations had been made to cover losses in speculation for a period of years, had remained in ignorance of his evil doings and of the liberal way in which he helped himself to its

On learning so much of the story a HERALD reporter any statement at first. They afterward said that a statement would be sent to the HERALD in the evening. Pending the preparation of this statement one of the officers of the bank admitted the truth of the foregoing reports. No explanation, however, was offered as to the manner in which the defaulter had covered up his When asked whether the capital of the bank would be scaled down to meet the deficiency the favor of making up the loss rather than cutting down the capital. He further said that the amount men tioned was the only loss sustained by the bank. sequently the cashier, Mr. Joseph A. Beardsley, when asked why the operations of Mr. Turney had not been discovered sooner declined to explain. It was asked whether face entries had been made to cover the losses, and he said there had been no false entries. Prominent business men who discussed the reports of the detaleation current were at a loss to explain how it could have remained under tected if only one person was concerned in the steal. They said you must choose between carelesaness and conspiracy. One gentleman, the manager of a large moneyed corporation, make this discovery and I cannot understand how it could have remained undetected by him if no talse

The following is the statement prepared by the President of the bank and forwarded to the HERALD office last evening for publication :---

THE PRESIDENT'S CARD. NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1878. THE PRESIDENT'S CARD.

New York, Feb. 6, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We desire to inform the public of the following facts:—On the morning of Saturday, the 2d.inst., upon the commencement of an examination by the Bank Department, the paying teller of this bank confessed that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. He has been in the service of the bank for over twenty five years, and was much respected and trusted. He is now under arrest. Since this discovery the bank has been thoroughly examined by the official State examiners of the Bank Department and they have made their report to the Superintendent of that department. By his permission we publish their conclusions as to the condition of the bank. They find the unimpaired capital of the bank after the detalcation, over all its debts and liabilities, after charging against it all contingent liabilities and exciteding from their computation all assets classed by them as contingent, to be \$10,885 41.

We have recovered, since this result was reached, from the cum taken in the detalcation, \$10,029 57, reducing the amount of the loss by the defalcation to to \$84,570 43 and increasing the acound cash capital, according to the examinar's estimate, to \$732,924 98.

William Dowly, President.

WHAT THE EXAMINERS SAY. Last evening Mr. A. B. Kirtland of Albany and Mr. William Lummis, of New York, bank examiners, the Bank of North America has recently soid, and the fact that, although a State lustitution, the bank had never been officially examined by the present Acting Superintengent to order an examination. The investigation was During the progress of the examination, which was conducted in a very thorough manner, a beary defaucation by the first teller of the bank, Mr. Turzey, was developed. The amount of the defalcation was aspertanced to be just \$100,600. The defaulter contessed that his criminality had been occasioned: by losses in speculations dating as far back as 1809 (Black Friday). He has successfully covered up the deficit by atternations of his book, and it had remained undiscovered and unsuspected, increasing in amount to the present time. Since its discovery the bank officers have recovered through the celeuiter \$10,000 in cash, reducing the aggregate loss to \$84,000. They also leed certain of recovering upon the teirer's bonds \$10,000 more, which will leave the set toss \$60,000 in State examiners have concluded their investigation, but up not leed warranted in publishing. I will it has been submitted to Mr. Lamb, were the cold impairment of the capital stock of the bank, incliding the balance of some old losses by overcertification in 1873 and previously—the details of which were made known to the public at the time—will be \$225,000. The depositors need have no apprehension as to the salety of their fund since this impairment will affect the stockholders only, and the present nivestigation has been made in a thorough manner, the assets of the bank and their actual market value. The impairment of \$230,000 was entire the stockholders only, and the present nivestigation has been reduced since \$15,000; the remaining \$183,000 was missed that they should be charged cut, and that only such remaining collaterals as had a markey value should be considering the propriety of their reducing the stock or making it again up to par. There is, therefore, no reason whatever to appreased the directors are considering the propriety of their reducing the stock or making it again up to par. There is, therefore, no reason whatever to appreased any it will be existented; it has been a prominent contingent aspects and stockholders of this instit During the progress of the examination, which was conducted in a very thorough manner, a beavy defaination by the first teller of the bank, Mr. Turney, was

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY. Thomas Koiso, an old resident of Baltimore, wh

gives his age as ninety-three, is seeking through the pourts to compel Mr. William J. Best, receiver of the National Trust Company, to return to him certain bonds and stock, which he says he deposited with the company. He specifies as such bonds and stock twenty first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and East orn Illinois Railroad Company, valued at \$20,000; inorn lilinois Kailroad Company, valued at \$20,000; income bonds of the same company, issued on account of the lifteen per cent assessment, valued at \$4,000, and stock of the same company, for thaif accrued interest, valued at \$3,217 60. He states in his affidavit that these bonds were promised to be given to him on surrender of \$20,000 worth of bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Italifood Company and payment by fitm of \$3,000 cash. He states that he compled with his part of the agreement, and he now wishes the bonds and stock mentioned above to be given to him. Judge Dononue, to whom the applica-

tion was made, yesterday appointed Henry Do

BUSINESS TROUBLES. William Brinckerhoff & Co., wholesale jobbers in hats, at No 472 Broadway, have fled a petition fo composition in bankruptcy with their creditors, which has been referred to Register Little, who has called the first meeting of cred tors to be held on February 16. The terms which he proposes are thirty-five cents on the dollar-twenty-five cents cash and five cents each in notes at nine and twelve months. The liabilities amount to \$50,501 09, distributed among twenty-eight creditors, of whom the following are the lar, ert:-R. Lewis & Co., \$6,314 13; Taylor & Seeley, \$5,795 63; C. H. Tenney & Co., \$5,438 25; Daniel Hoff man, \$4,463 85; Garden & Co., \$3,552 33; Samuel Shethar & Co., \$3,220 13; Vanderheef & Beauty, \$2 404 62; Max L Rau, \$2,111 28; Lowerre & Co \$3.576.58 : Charles Fox's Son & Co., \$2.166.87.

I. F. Kandolph & Co., desiers in painters' supplies at No. 68 Barclay street, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to William H. Willsult of the suspension of the National Mixed Paint Company, Limited, they having had the exclusive right to sell the goods of the company in certain States, They were indebted to the company, and, fearing summary action by the assignoe, they filed the assignment to protect the other creditors. A member of the firm said yesterday that the liabilities would not

Register Ketchum bas adjudicated Calvin D. Jones, formerly in the drug trade, a voluntary bankrupt of his own petition. His nabilities amount to about

ins own petition, his inholities amount to about \$8,000 and the has no assets. The principal creditors are issue Hartstorne, \$1,775; William Bond, trustee, \$1,775; John f. Dowell, \$1,700.

Five creditors of Robert J. Anderson, proprietor of the Winfield Goarding Stables, Nos, 110 and 112 West Fittieth street, have filled a petition to have him adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. The claims of the petitioning creditors are as Indows:—James Moody, \$1,972; Edward Jumps, \$1,005 64; Max Meyer, \$427 50; Michael Colinas, \$309 38; Issue Somenberg, \$201 60.

A petition in bankruptcy bas been filed against Aoralam Sternleis, wholesale higher dealer at No. 46 Vesey street, by three creditors, whose claims are for money lossed to him, as follows:—Charles Miczenheimer, \$2,501 42; Ibavid W. Stein, \$504, and Abraham Rosenlei. \$2,504 42. An order to show cause has been izsued returnable on the sin in.

A meeting of the creditors of the micrests of all the Co., manufactor of the site of the line of the site of the

MRS. DR. LOZIER'S AFFAIRS. NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you do me the kindness to correct a statement of my affairs made in vesterday's HERALD, founded on an error of my own and tending to do me injustice? The "discrepancy" in assets you speak of arose from my placing a nominal value for an actual, and doubtmy placing a nominal value for an actual, and doubt-less will be duly amended in the proceedings. Permit me here to say that my floancial embarrassment is mainly due to the unusual shrinkage of real estato values and consequent mability to advantageously dis-pose of properly upon which large sums have been paid, a difficulty, I think, all who have left the times will approciate. The \$111,400 mortgage debt rests upon valuable properties, the titles to which in several cases, I am assured, will not be oreclosed. The un-secured debts are very small, and do not exceed \$2,000. CLEMENCE S. LOZIER, M. D.

DRY GOODS FAILURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PRORIA, III., Feb. 6, 1878. an assignment to-day to Charles Raymond. There inbilities amount to \$20,000; assets about \$9,000. A number of New York merchants are among the

ANOTHER BLACK TOM EXPLOSION.

The island of Black Tom, lying off Communipaw, which two years ago was the scene of a forful explosion in which four lives were lost, again furnishes an instance of the perils attending the manufacture of nitro-glycerine. At a few minutes past eight o'clock in the morning a loud explosion was heard, followed by a burst of flame and volumes of black smoke from one of the wooden structures on the island. The house was speedily enveloped in flames. Peter Hansen and his brother Nathaniel were og the binne at the time. Peter was in the act of lifting an empty box used for packing the of lifting an empty box used for packing the cartridges of giant bowder when the explosion occurred. He was leartuily burned on the lace and hands. Knowing that 1,000 pounds of giant powder were stored in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, the two brothers belook themselves to a tugboat lying at the island and went ashore. The injured man was taken to his home, in Pine street, Lafayette, As soon as the news was circulated on shore a large crowd collected, in the expectation of seeing the explosion of the immedies store of giant powder, but no further destruction than the burning of the wooden building iollowed. The dusc of the explosion is not known. of black smoke from one of the wooden structures on

THE SEE OF TROUBLES.

The Newark Presbytery met yesterday. As usual, one of the chief features of the session at least to the secular understanding, was the inevitable revival it was found that Rev. Mr. See could not be removed without a trial. A committee was appointed to wait without a trial. A committee was appointed to wait upon him and again urge him, for the sake of peace and barmony, to step down and out Yesterday the committee reported having done so but in vaib. Mr. See said he did not think it was nix duty to leave the Wickliffe Street Church without a snepherd. Besides, Mr. Cone, the alleged cause of all the trouble, had not withorawn from the church. The committee recommended that the matter be dropped right there. This recommendation was rejected, however, after a long and desultory discussion, the vote to reject being 12 to 10. Nevertneless it is considered probable that the case will henceforth rest where it is. This, virtually, is a decided victory for Paster See.

FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

meeting of the New York German Society was held yesterday afternoon at their offices, No. 32 Broad-way. In the absonce of the president, Commissioner Haufman, Vice President Robert Pagenstecker occu-bled the chair. Mr. Schmittenhenuar acted as accre-tary, and reported that a few days ago the society had received \$250 in gold, as a donation, from Emperor William, of Germany, in aid of the funds of the